THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9523. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11. 1782.

BANK OF SCOTLAND,

10th September 1782.

THE General Meeting of Proprietors in September 1782, will be held at their Office, on Wednesday the 18th, at noon.

THOMAS STEUART, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY of ST. ANDREWS.

ON Tuesday the 3d of October 1782, the several Classes in the United College of St Andrews will be opened, viz.

The Public and Private HUMANITY Classes, by Prof. HUNTER.
The Public and Private GREEK Classes, by Prof. HILL.
The Classes for LOGIC and RHETORIC, and for the PRACTICE of Composition and Elocution, by Prof. BARRON.
The MORAL Philosophy Class, by Prof. COOK.
The NATURAL Philosophy Class, by Dr FORREST.
The First and Second MATHEMATICAL Classes, by Prof. VILANT.
The CIVIL HISTORY Class, by Prof. CLEGHORN.
The Classes for ANATOMY and MEDICINE, by Dr FLINT.

As Professor Hunter has now got a house adjoining to the College, such of the Young Gentlemen lodging in the College as chuse it, may be entrusted to his care, on reasonable terms.

On Tuesday the 7th of November, the Foundation Bursaries will be disposed of, as usual, by comparative trial.

The Grammar School of Kirkcaldy.

BY the death of Mr John Law, late Usher or Doctor in the Grammar School, that office is just now vacant. The Magistrates and others, interested in the education of the youth, hereby invite candidates, properly qualified to teach English according to the modern method, Writing, Arithmetic, and Church-music, to correspond, by letter, with Mr William Drysdale town-clerk, or Mr John Dougall rector of the School, Kirkcaldy; and to produce such specimens of their abilities as may be committed to writing, on or before the 21st of October next, together with certificates of their proficiency and moral character, without which none will be admitted. The annual salary is Nine Pounds Sterling, and one third part of public school-dues. A person of proper accomplishments and prudent behaviour may depend on good encouragement.

Not to be repeated.

LEITH, *September* 1782.

JUST now arrived from RIGA, and to be sold by JOHN THOMSON and CO. Leith,

THESENHASEN RAKITZ FLAX.
REIN HEMP.
CODILLIA.
BROWN PEARL ASHES.
WEED ASHES.

They have also for sale, a parcel SPANISH BARILLA, of the most perfect quality, for making soap; with a quantity of best East Kent HOPS, in bags and pockets.

To be SOLD by JOHN GRANT Merchant in LEITH,

LEMONS, in chests and half chests.
RUSSIA SOAP, very old, and of the best quality.
CHEDDER CHEESE,
WILTSHIRE ditto,
DOUBLE GLOCESTER ditto, } —all of a very fine quality.

N. B. The Lemons are lately imported from Lisbon. The chests are of the largest size; and purchasers may have them repacked, if they incline.

PATRONAGE.

Kiltearne, September 5. 1782.

THE Minister, Heritors, Elders, and all the Heads of Families in the parish of Kiltearn, and county of Ross, having met, and being informed, that there is a design now on foot to make an application to Parliament for repealing the PATRONAGE ACT, or at least for putting the power of Patrons under proper restrictions; they considered the same with that mature deliberation which the importance of the subject deserves. In consequence of which, they do heartily approve of the measure proposed, and give this public testimony of their unanimous resolution to concur with their brethren of the established Church of Scotland, in taking every legal and constitutional step that shall appear necessary to procure the redress of a grievance so severely felt in many corners of the land.

It is unnecessary for them to repeat what has been so truly and ably set forth by other associations upon the subject of Patronage, both respecting the manner in which the act was renewed in the year 1712, and the schisms occasioned in different corners of the Church, by the rigorous exercise of it from that period until now.

If some should object, that any complaints of the inconveniencies arising from the LAW of Patronage might be naturally expected to come from the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, it may be replied, that many ministers now sit in that Court, who owe their preferment in the church to the absolute power of Patrons, they having so little fitness for the ministerial office, that no society of Christians would chuse them for their teachers, if a regard was paid to their sentiments. This being the case, it is no wonder that every attempt to promote a repeal, or even a restriction of the law of Patronage, should be either vigorously opposed, or but feebly supported by the General Assemblies of this Church.

There remains little doubt, however, if a just and candid representation were made to our gracious Sovereign, of the arbitrary conduct of many Patrons in planting vacant congregations, but he would, in his clemency, listen to the supplications of his faithful oppressed subjects, concerning a matter so intimately connected with their present comfort and future happiness; and embrace a most favourable opportunity of maintaining and increasing their loyalty and affection to his Royal Person and government.

Signed, In name and by appointment of the meeting, by
HARRY ROBERTSON, Preses.

ABOLITION OF PATRONAGE.

Stirling, September 10. 1782.

THE fatal consequences of the LAW of PATRONAGE, so long and so severely felt over this kingdom, have of late, in a more particular manner, attracted the attention of people of all ranks.

Several meetings have been held in this place by the Town-Council, Kirk-Session, Guildry, and the different Incorporations and Communities, in which this subject has been canvassed, and the sentiments of the whole inhabitants thereon collected. They unanimously declare their willingness to concur with their fellow-subjects in an application to Parliament for a repeal of the present law, and for procuring a new one, vesting the election of ministers in the Heritors, Elders, and Heads of Families.

At the same time they are of opinion, that a great deal of caution will be necessary in settling the description of those who are to be comprehended under the first and last classes, and that a committee of delegates from all the towns and parishes of the kingdom should be composed at Edinburgh, in order to form and bring forward a general plan; as unanimity in an application of this kind must be of the greatest importance to its success.

However strong their reasons may be for wishing that the power of electing ministers might be extended to heads of families, yet, if this is found disagreeable to the majority of the kingdom, they will readily agree to a revival of the act 1690, with such alterations as may adapt it to the circumstances of the present times.

(Signed) JAMES YOUNG, Preses.

AUCTION

Woollen and Linen Drapery Goods and Wine,

BY Mr SMITH,

On Friday the 13th instant, at the Wareroom lately possessed by Mr Bruce upholsterer, head of Dickson's Close,

CONSISTING of Superfine and Hunters Cloths; Scots Mauds made up and in the piece; Vests and Breeches Pieces; Russia Tweel; Print-d Handkerchiefs; Hats, Hosiery, and Gloves all sorts, &c. The sale to begin precisely at twelve o'clock, and continue till all is sold.

Also, Several Dozen CLARET WINE.

Mr SMITH respectfully begs leave to acquaint the Public, That these goods are consigned to him, with orders to sell them for what they will bring; consequently every article will be put up at the pleasure of the company.

From the London Papers, Sept. 6.

Petersburgh, Aug. 13. The Marquis de Verac, Minister Plenipotentiary from France, received a courier from his Court, last Saturday; and the day before yesterday, a courier arrived from Spain at the Spanish Ambassador's. It is not doubted but that these couriers have brought the answers of the two Courts to the last propositions of the two Imperial Courts, made to the belligerent Powers, to enter into a negociation for peace, and to nominate ministers invested with full powers for that purpose.

Paris, Aug. 29. Last Sunday, the Marquis de Bouille, and the Count de Lavaro, Colonel of the regiment of Armagnac, took leave of the King, in order to go to Rochefort, to embark there with 1000 volunteers from different regiments.

It appears decided, that the Count d'Estaing and the Marquis de Bouille, will act in concert in the Antilles. The first will go immediately to Brest. Eight regiments, and 3000 volunteers, will follow him to the West Indies, to undertake some fresh conquests.

The transports lying off the Isle of Aix, have, according to letters from Rochefort, of the 23d inst. hoisted sail, under convoy of four sail of the line, and under the protection of the combined fleet, which was cruizing thereabouts. It is said they amount to near 300 sail, part destined for Boston, part for the Antilles, and the rest for the East Indies.

Hague, Sept. 1. It is said that the proposition of the city of Leyden, and the memorial of the province of Zealand, on the inactivity of our marine, will form shortly one point of deliberation in the States of Holland. It is added, that Vice-Admiral Zoutman is gone to the Texel, in order, as some say, to visit the fleet, but, according to others, to take the command of it.

LONDON.

It is whispered that the Earl of Shelburne has a plan in agitation, which will bring in Government an annual revenue of 80,000 l. It concerns trade, being on such footing, whereby the merchants will be much benefited. We cannot praise his Lordship too much for his good attention in studying for the good of trade, which is the support of this country.

A Scots gentleman, lately returned from France in a cartel, says, that, from the very best authority, he is assured a coolness subsists at present between the Congress and the Court of Versailles, occasioned by the desire the former have to reduce New York; the latter, it seems, has no objection to co-operate in the measure, and consequently to order all the French troops in America to join General Washington, and with him to carry on the siege; but Congress desire something more; the expences attending a siege and bombardment are enormous, and the United States are unable to defray them; they have therefore called upon the King of France to defray one-third, and to order his Comptroller des Finances to accept bills, to the amount of 4,500,000 dollars, for which Congress are willing to pay interest, from the day they become due till the time of taking them up: France has demurred, and expressed herself unable, though willing, to raise the money called for, or to obtain, by her credit, the sums for which Congress want to draw; the Americans have taken it into their heads that France is chicaning; and they are therefore greatly dissatisfied.

By every means that so profound a politician can suggest, the Empress of Russia gives encouragement to marriages amongst the lower orders of her subjects, who, by such tender attachments, will become the more endeared to their native country, to which (if the opinion of politicians be right, that the wealth of a kingdom depends on its state of population) they will be rendering the most essential service, while they are acting in conformity to the dictates of religion and virtue.

This morning a clerk to a capital merchant went off with cash and notes to the amount of 4000 l.

The 25th regiment, now lying at Portsmouth, and detachments from several other corps, are embarked on board Lord Howe's fleet for Gibraltar.

Government have received certain advice of the arrival of the combined fleet at Cadiz, where they went to water and victual. It is supposed, that most of them are by this time before Gibraltar. How ridiculous will our boasting foes appear in the eyes of all Europe, if they permit Lord Howe to relieve the garrison with an inferior force; and should they think proper to dispute it, most people entertain very flattering and sanguine hopes of the event, for a better equipped fleet never put to sea than that appointed for this service.

It is generally believed that Lord Howe will have orders to detach ten line of battle ships for the West Indies, immediately after he has relieved the garrison of Gibraltar; which force, united with that under Admiral Pigot, must, no doubt, regain our possessions in that part. If the latter should have orders to carry the troops with him from New York, when he returns to the Windward station, it is not unlikely but Martinico or Guadaloupe will fall into our hands; the conquest of either would soon make the French sue for peace, and the smaller islands would of course become subject to the British government.

It was yesterday reported at the west end of the town, that, as soon as Gibraltar is relieved, a squadron of light ships and vessels will sail on a secret expedition against some of the Spanish settlements in South America. It is also said, that two complete regiments of foot, and double the complement of the ships marines, will be embarked on board this squadron; the command of which is to be given to Captain Macbride, as Commodore.

Extract of a letter from Petersburgh, Aug. 5.

"Our Ambassador at the Porte has, by order of the Empress, made application to the Grand Vizir, to know what his master's intentions are, by making so great preparations in all his yards, for fitting out so formidable a fleet in a time of profound peace; informing him, at the same time, that if they did not desist from making such immense preparations, his mistress must be obliged to prepare also, to prevent any advantage being taken against her. The Vizir replied, He might assure his mistress, that the Sultan his master wished for nothing more than to live in amity and friendship with her, and that he might depend that nothing was meant against the Empress or her subjects; and at the same begged leave to decline giving any reasons at present as to the preparations making in the dock-yards, as he was commanded not to give any answer on this head.—How our Court will act on this occasion, at present cannot be known."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Aug. 21.

"A report prevails here, that Congress have commanded Dr Franklin to make overtures to our Court for a treaty, which, if acceded to on our part, must be as advantageous to us as ruinous to Great Britain. The report says, that the Congress wish to drive the English entirely from the continent of America, and consequently to take from them New York, and its dependencies, Nova Scotia, Florida, and Canada. It is proposed, on the part of Congress, that France shall assist, with her whole power, in the conquest of these places; Florida to be ceded to Spain, if she will join in the treaty; if not, it shall be united to the dominions of the Congress, together with all the other possessions, which the English hold at this day. France is not to have any territorial acquisition in return for her assistance in this business, but it is proposed to give her a monopoly of the tobacco trade, for a certain number of years, to be agreed upon by Plenipotentiaries on both sides; the use of a port, to which her fleets may repair in the hurricane months from the West Indies; and that America, on her part, shall furnish a stipulated supply in men and provisions, to co-operate in the reduction of the British West India islands.—These are said to be the outlines of the projected treaty; whether France will accede to it or not, no person out of the Cabinet can as yet tell. Dr Franklin has been at Versailles every day these seven days, and each day he had a long conference with M. de Vergennes, and the Marquis de Castries."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Aug. 26.

"The 4th inst. the Duc de Crillon reviewed in the camp before Gibraltar 4000 volunteers, who are to go up to the assault of that fortress: 8000 bombs were distributed on the 5th by his order, to the gun boats.

"The following is an extract from a journal at Algesiras, from the 22d to the 31st of July:

"On the 22d we saw a French convoy, escorted by two frigates, pass by in the Straits,

"The 25th, in the morning, a corvette and bilander, both English, the one of 24 guns, and the other of 26 guns, having a crew of 152 men on board, had got into Gibraltar in spite of us; and immediately after General Elliot had received intelligence of the victory of the 12th of April, gave marks of his joy by a salute of 63 bullets, bombs, and grenades, which were returned by 130 red balls, and was repeated in the evening.

"The 26th, the English unloaded the vessels which arrived in that port the evening before, of a quantity of sacks and barrels. They added some cannon to the battery below that of Escalerilla;—they continued to repair that of Queen Anne.

"The 27th, the volunteers of Catalonia attempted to take by force, from the quarters of the volunteers of Crillon, a party of women, who were unwilling to go, and who remained, notwithstanding receiving several strokes on both sides. The transportation of the sausisses (to set the mines on fire) continues. The enemy have turned their mortars towards the sea, to the west of the point of Europa; they carried stones for the purpose undoubtedly of erecting a new battery at the very summit of the rock; they laboured upon those of the Old Mole. We perceived in the port of the enemy a large feluca, which probably entered there on the 25th without our having perceived it, with the corvette and bilander. Our centinels have discovered at the west five ships of the line, some frigates, and four other small Spanish ships.

"The 28th, we continued to work on the floating batteries. That called the Paula, which is of 24 guns, which will be finished early in August, when a trial of it will be made; and it will be brought to the bay of Algesiras, at Point Majorca, under one of the batteries on shore, which the French have erected, and raised 40 guns upon. An express from the Ambassador of the King of Spain at Lisbon, was brought this day to the twenty Commanders in Chief by sea and land, with dispatches, in consequence of which some dispositions have been made; and if the English should come in the way of our gun boats, they will not speedily escape.

"The 29th, a continuation of the transporting of the sausisses, for which a gratification was given of a livre of France to each soldier, 30 sols to a corporal, two livres to a serjeant, and three to a Captain. They have already 36,000. In the evening, four picquets of workmen relieved four others, and were employed on both sides of the line in arranging the sausisses in piles, so that the enemy, who discharged 40 cannon, could scarcely perceive them. On the part of the English they worked on the batteries to the west of the mills, the castle of the Moors, the summit of the rock, and at the epaulement of that of the mortars.

"The 30th, nothing remarkable.

"The 31st, the General dined at Algesiras with the Intendant of the Army, and, after holding a council, returned to his general quarters. General Elliot has opened two new batteries upon us towards the Old Mole. This day, and some days past, some ships from Cadiz and Seville entered here, with canoes, some other ammunition and provisions."

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Sept.* 7.

St James's, September 4.

THE King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Sampson Wright, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the counties of Middlesex, Essex, and Surrey.

Whitehall, September 7.

The King has been pleased to nominate David Rae, Esq; to be one of the Ordinary Lords of the Court of Session in Scotland, in the room of Alexander Boswell, Esq; deceased.

The King has been pleased to appoint the most Reverend Father in God, Joseph Archbishop of Tuam, and the Right Honourable John Earl of Clanricarde, to be of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council in the kingdom of Ireland.

The King has been pleased to appoint Richard Tully, Esq; to be his Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Tripoli.

INTELLIGENCE from LLOYD's, *Sept. 6.*

Extract of a letter from on board the Pearl, from New York, arrived at Cork, dated the 26th August.

"On the 1st instant came into New-York the Sta. Margritta, after a smart engagement on that coast with the Amazon French frigate of 36 guns, which she took, killing half her crew, 50 of the others she had on board, but was obliged to relinquish her prize, being chaced by part of a fleet of 13 sail of French line of battle ships from the Cape, (it is said with troops) supposed for the Chesapeak or Rhode Island.

The Arstothelis, Black, from St Thomas for Ostend, was lost going into the harbour of Ostend.

The Hawke cutter, alias Maestroni, from Guernsey to Ostend, struck on a sand-bar going into port, and received considerable damage on the 24th ult.

The Amazon, Gray, is retaken by the Portland man of war, and carried into Newfoundland.

The Virginia, Hazard, fell in off the Chesapeak with four sail, mounting in all 40 guns, of which she captured two ships loaded with 600 barrels of flour, and a schooner with 80 hhds. of tobacco, all of which are arrived at New-York.

Portsmouth, 5. Yesterday arrived the Alemene frigate, with several vessels from the Downs. The Anne and Elisabeth, Stonestreet, Anne and Sarah, Janverin, and another sloop, laden with deals, from London for this port, being a-head of the convoy, were taken by a French cutter, and sent for France. Rear-Admiral Alexander Hood is here, and it is expected will hoist his flag on board the Queen, of 98 guns.—The following ships are appointed as convoy to the merchant ships at this port, viz. Buffalo and Panther for Gibraltar; Winchelsea for Newfoundland; Proserpine for the West Indies; and Termagant for Oporto.

From the London Papers, Sept. 7.

LONDON

Yesterday morning, Government received an express from Admiral Milbank, with advice of his squadron having passed by the back of the Goodwin Sands on Thursday morning last, on their return to Spithead. It appears that he sailed from the Downs early on Sunday morning, and arrived off the Texel on Tuesday evening; when he found the Dutch fleet in port. The same evening he likewise received advice, from some of his cruisers which had been dispatched a-head, that the Baltic fleet was sailed from Elsinore, and no doubt by that time out of danger.

Upon the receipt of the above intelligence, an express was immediately sent to Lord Howe, for the grand fleet to sail for Gibraltar, as soon as Admiral Milbank's squadron arrived at Spithead; likewise for the East and West India fleets to sail at the same time. The wind is now fair, and as the storeships are all ready, we doubt not but his Lordship will leave Spithead to-morrow.

Ministry have likewise received certain accounts from Holland, that the Dutch fleets now in the Texel do not mean to make the least attempt against our homeward-bound Baltic fleet, but will remain in port till our grand fleet sails for Gibraltar. Their intention then is to make an attack on some of our northern ports, probably either Leith, Hull, or Shields; but as Government are taking the most proper steps to prevent their doing any considerable mischief, they will probably do little more than make such another *pacific* parade before some of our principal northern sea-ports, as the combined fleets did three years ago off Plymouth.

Eleven sail of vessels are arrived in the river from the Baltic; three of them with timber for the King's yards. They got home safe by navigating under the flags of neutral nations.

The value of the fleet expected from the Baltic is calculated at 2,230,000 l. Sterling; the cargoes on account of Government are reckoned at more than a million.

We hear from the Texel, that so confident were the people of Admiral Milbanke's being come to attack the Dutch fleet in that harbour, that the buoys and beacons were absolutely prepared to be cut adrift and destroyed, two of the former were positively let loose.

This day's Portsmouth letters make mention that an order arrived yesterday morning for all the ships to complete their stores with all possible dispatch, in consequence of which all hands are at work. Admiral Milbank was hourly expected from the north, and Lord Howe would sail directly for Gibraltar.

Admiral Alexander Hood hoisted his flag at Spithead yesterday morning, he being third in command of the fleet, and was saluted accordingly.

A number of gentlemen volunteers had arrived and gone on board the men of war, and it was said Lord Keppel would come down to see the fleet sail; some were of opinion he would go round in the Victory to Plymouth, where he would take a survey of the King's Yard.

We are extremely happy to inform our readers, that Government received dispatches on Thursday, from the brave Governor Elliot, of the most agreeable nature, respecting the state of the garrison at Gibraltar: the Governor reports, that the forces under his command are in the highest spirits, and fully adequate to repel the most vigorous attacks of the enemy, should they have the temerity to attempt a storm. With respect to provisions, the garrison have been more amply supplied since June last from Britain and the Barbary coast, than since the commencement of the siege, notwithstanding the vigilance of the Spanish ships of war. A cloudy night, or a new moon, has been always productive of a provision or an ammunition vessel, to invigorate the garrison. The Governor speaks of the approaches of the enemy with the utmost contempt; and from passages in his dispatches, it is not unlikely that he has made another grand sally ere this, and levelled their batteries with the ground. He concludes his letter by mentioning, that if he receives the promised supplies with the grand fleet by the middle of October, he will bid defiance to the whole host of Bourbon for eighteen months. These pleasing dispatches have put Government in high spirits, as they now consider Gibraltar out of all danger.

Every ship of war, from the first rate to a cutter, is now regularly prepared with boarding-nets, hand-grenades, flink-pots, &c. by direction of the Admiralty.

According to letters from Madrid, the Court were so very intent on the siege of Gibraltar, that they had dispatched ten squadrons of horse to oppose any sallies of the garrison, though it is far from being certain that cavalry can be employed to any good effect.

The men of war at New York are the Lion of 64, Chatham 50 guns, San Margaretta 32, and five other frigates.

The Bombay Castle, of 74 guns, Captain Cranstone, is still in Long Reach; she is to go down to the Nore on Monday.

Yesterday an individual waited upon Lord Keppel, and offered a seventy-four gun ship, full manned, which has been accepted. Such an example has not been in Europe, even amongst the Princes of the Blood in France. Too great honours cannot be paid to such a man. It is hoped the example will be followed, as well by individuals, equally capable, as by collective bodies of men.

The list of subscriptions towards building a ship of the line in the county of Suffolk, amounts to 15,494 l. besides considerable sums not yet brought into the general account. Were it all collected together, it is supposed to amount to 20,000 l.

Copy of a letter from Lord Viscount KEPPEL, *First Lord of the Admiralty, to* WILLIAM MIDDLETON, *Esq.*

SIR,

AT the time I received the favour of your letter, I was so particularly employed upon matters of great importance, that I was unable to answer it as fully as the business required. I hope, however, that the delay has not been considered as evading giving my warm approbation upon the spirited and honourable resolution of the meeting at Stow-market, to build a ship of the line for the public. I cannot enough praise the zeal and noble example the county of Suffolk has shewn to all England. I beg to offer my subscription to you of Three Hundred Pounds, towards carrying into execution the undertaking; and am,

SIR,

Very much your obedient,
and humble servant,
KEPPEL.

Admiralty, Aug. 29, 1782.

A correspondent has made the following observations respecting the Royal George.

The absolute weight of a body sinking in a fluid is equal to such part of the fluid as shall be thrust away or displaced thereby.

It is now presumed, that the Royal George had all her ordnance, rigging, &c. on board, and therefore, by calculation, she displaced, or removed, a body of sea water containing 21,965,978 pounds of water, which makes 9805 tons and upwards, which is equal to her weight. Now, supposing her to be sixteen fathom perpendicular under water, and admitting the truth of 64 pounds to be a solid foot of sea water, she sustains the weight of 20,994½ tons.

	Tons.
The ship's weight, upon a present computation,	9805
The perpendicular weight of water over her,	20994½
Total, without considering the water in her body,	30799½

He concludes with asserting, that he can form a machine upon a simple construction, whereby she may be unloaded of her ordnance and stores.

According to the Spanish Gazettes, the Court of Madrid is not a little alarmed at the large naval force the Emperor of Morocco is collecting at the ports of Mogadore and Laorache: So far is it from being true, that the Emperor had offered to assist his Catholic Majesty in the reduction of Gibraltar.

By the latest accounts from Brest and Cadiz, it is supposed the combined fleets will not attempt any opposition to our relieving Gibraltar.

A gentleman alledging a few days to a Scotchman, "That his countrymen in P———t were always zealous supporters of Administration, let who will be Minister;" the Scotchman replied, "That his countrymen supported the Minister, in order that the public service might be carried on without interruption; but that those English M———rs, who are ambitious of places and power, do not care what obstructions they throw in the way of the public business, though it should ruin the nation, if they can by that means wrest the reins of Government from the hands of the Minister; and that he believed there are not ten unprejudiced people in the kingdom, who do not ascribe the loss of America, and the disastrous state of the nation, to that cause."

By an officer arrived in town from New York, we are informed, that just before he left that place an express had arrived from Savannah, giving an account that the refugees, who were left in the province of Georgia, after the evacuation of that province by the British, had taken possession of Savannah, and were making additional fortifications; that they had had a skirmish with the rebel General Matthews, whom, with his party, were defeated, himself so dangerously wounded that his life was despaired of, and that they were determined, although deserted by Great Britain, to defend themselves to the last extremity.

By letters from Copenhagen we learn, that the Court of Denmark is very much irritated against the Dutch, on account of their recent behaviour; however, they have directed their Ambassador at the Hague to present another memorial to the States-General, setting forth, that his Danish Majesty expects immediate and satisfactory reparation for the insults with which his flag has been lately treated by the Dutch.

Yesterday dispatches passed the Great Seal for Mr Walpole his Majesty's Ambassador at Lisbon.

On Tuesday evening, Captain Thornborough, late commander of his Majesty's frigate Blonde, arrived in town with an account of the loss of the said vessel. He had been cruizing for some time off Boston, in hopes of meeting with the only ship of war the Congress are in possession of; instead of which, he had taken a large vessel mounting 22 guns, laden with masts for the use of the French fleet, which he was towing to port, when unfortunately being drove by the currents out of his reckoning, the Blonde struck upon some rocks, and was entirely lost; the prize bore away for fear of sharing the same fate, and is since arrived at Halifax. The crew of the Blonde, with about 70 prisoners, by means of a raft, got on an uninhabited island, which afforded nothing eatable but wild peas. The crew remained there two days without shelter, and exposed to an incessant rain, at the end of which they were taken off by two American vessels, the masters of which landed them near New-York, because they had treated their prisoners kindly. The Captain has been since tried at New-York for the loss of his vessel and honourably acquitted, and now comes over strongly recommended to the Admiralty. When he left New-York, twelve French vessels were cruizing off the Bar.

The Court-Martial which tried Captain Lippencott, was one half Loyalists, and one half British.

The counsellors who defended Captain Lippencott on his trial before the Court-Martial, after having vindicated him very ably, closed their defence by saying, that there yet remained one part of their argument, upon which, though they had laid no stress, yet they trusted it would not be wanting in its weight with the court; it was, "That the whole of the Thirteen United Provinces, as they are pleased to call themselves, being by an act of Parliament, declared in a state of rebellion, it was lawful to put such rebels to death, nor could any indictment lie for *homicide*, perpetrated on such offenders, which would be always *justifiable*, until that act, which declared these states rebels, was repealed."

Yesterday fourteen more French and Spanish prizes were condemned at Doctors Commons, by the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, which make thirty prizes that have been condemned this week.

Extract of letter from Cadiz, Aug. 3.

"By accounts from the camp before Gibraltar we have intelligence, that Governor Elliot had by some means procured a number of cannon of an amazing size, particularly in length; that notwithstanding all the opposition of the besiegers, he had completed a battery, and mounted these cannon thereon; that on the first of August he began a most furious cannonade on our troops, which lasted upwards of seven hours, in which time he had almost demolished the works raised very near the rock, and destroyed many men. Capt. Lopes Sebastian, the famous Engineer, and Monsr. Fendon, (a volunteer) are among the slain. Two Castilian regiments are, however, in full march from hence to the Camp, in order to replace the killed and wounded."

LETTER *which* DAVID TYRIE, *lately executed at Portsmouth, for High Treason, delivered to the Sheriff the night preceding his execution.*

"SIR,

"I SHOULD not have died with a quiet conscience, had I not been satisfied, that an opportunity was given to the executive members of the government to know from me some material points; and which, besides myself, but one man now living within this kingdom knows: the neglect, or want of that knowledge, will be severely, if not fatally, felt by the naval interests of Great-Britain, while she continues embroiled in the present war.

"As my poverty lost me my life—so may the meanness of my condition have lost me your attention upon this occasion.—All who know me, know my utter contempt for money. Mr C. your Attorney, Sir, deceived me; I fear, also, he has deceived the crown.—Don't have so mean an opinion of my understanding, Sir, as to imagine, that a Middlesex Trading Justice and an Old-Bailey Solicitor should, in time past, coax or extort from me a syllable or circumstance more than what I knew they would come at by the materials in their possession; and that I now should be duped by the depraved inhabitant of a common goal, * to reveal aught that endangered either the community or individuals.

I had no condition to ask for myself—all I wanted was to stipulate for the lives of individuals; and having given the intimations through a proper channel, my mind is no longer bothened.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Winchester Gaol,
August 23, 1782.

DAVID TYRIE.

Right Hon. Tho. Townshend.

* A Prisoner for Debt in Winton Goal.

PRICE OF STOCKS, SEPT. 7.

Bank Stock, —	South Sea Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, —	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
3 per cent. con. 56¾	Ditto New Ann. 56¾ a ⅞
3 per cent. red. shut.	Ditto 1751, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	Exch. Bills, 2 a 3 prem.
Long Ann. 16 11-16ths.	Navy Bills, 10s disc.
Short Ann. 1778, 12 9-16ths.	Lot. Tick. 16 l. 6 s. 6 d. a 6s.
India Stock, —	3 per cent. Scrip. 58⅝
3 per cent. Ann. —	4 per cent. Scrip. 72⅝
India Bonds, 1 prem.	Omnium, —

WIND AT DEAL,
SEPT. 6. E. N. E.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 7.

"It was reported, at Lloyd's, yesterday, by a gentleman belonging to the Admiralty, that Lord Howe was expected to sail as yesterday morning. But, as there has no intelligence of any kind arrived this day from Portsmouth, we imagine he is detained for want of a fair wind.

"The account which was given of Admiral Kempenfelt in the papers was false in one very essential particular,—that of his birth. For he is only of Swedish extraction: He was born in Westminster, and has now a brother living in great opulence in the city of London as a merchant.

"The gentleman from whom this account was received is a Lieutenant, who had but six minutes left the ship when the fatal accident happened. He had some business which required his coming on shore, for some days, before he could obtain leave. His opinion of the accident is, that a plank must have given way in the ship side when she heeled, otherwise she could never have been lost in the sudden manner she was.

"He gives the Admiral a most amiable and admirable character. He says, he was a man of the most rigid attention in his profession; and, although his discipline was exceeding particular, yet it was rendered pleasing, by a peculiar method of enforcement. That his knowledge of naval affairs is equal to the most experienced. From hence he derived that quickness and dexterity of manœuvre, by which he acquired his distinguished character.

"The same gentleman likewise favoured us with some particulars respecting Lord Howe's conduct and behaviour in his late cruise. After expatiating very largely on the military abilities and courage of his Lordship, he observed, that they were at one time within a league of the French fleet, from the hours of two till six in the afternoon. They were all this time prepared for action, and that the French fleet had it in their power to have brought them to action every moment they were in this situation. He says further, that the French Admiral as soon as the two fleets had formed their lines, came out by himself, and that Lord Howe immediately shot a head of his fleet, to meet him, imagining that the French Admiral meant the action to commence between them alone; but that it only proved a gasconade of the French Admiral: for he immediately fell into the line of his fleet, and bore away."

Yesterday, the Right Hon. the Marquis of Graham, the Right Hon. the Earl of Buchan, and the Right Hon. Lord Macdonald, having previously been presented with the freedom of this city, were entertained in an elegant manner by the Right Hon. the Lord Provoſt, at his houſe in Queen's-ſtreet; to which entertainment ſeveral reſpectable citizens were invited.

On the 13th of Auguſt, died at Naples, Dr Alexander-Monro Drummond. It is expected his friends and relations will accept of this as a proper notification of his death.

On Thurſday the 5th current, the remains of the late Lieutenant-General Simon Fraſer of Lovat, arrived at Caſtledounie, from Greenwich in Kent, where they had been for ſome time depoſited, and were next day interred in the burying place of the family at Kirkhill, where, at the ſame time, were laid the remains of his nephew Harry Emo Fraſer, third ſon of the Honourable Mr Fraſer, now of Lovat.

A Subſcription is now carrying on in London, by ſeveral of the principal merchants and others, for the relief of the widows and children of the unfortunate petty officers, ſeamen, and marines, who loſt their lives in his Majeſty's ſhip Royal George, (for whoſe relief no proviſion is made by the public). A long liſt of names for this charitable and praiſe-worthy purpoſe, appears in the London papers. Few of them have ſubſcribed above Ten Guineas. But to the honour of Guſtavus Adolphus Kempenfelt, Eſq; merchant in London, brother to the brave, though unfortunate Admiral Kempenfelt, he has ſubſcribed Two hundred Guineas. The total ſubſcription on the morning of the 7th inſt. amounted to 1,558 l. 5 s.

On Thurſday the 28th ult. as Mr Peters, maſter of Lieutenant Troughton's gang boat, and his men, were cruizing off Prieſtholme Iſland, they ſaw a veſſel in great diſtreſs. Upon getting nearer to her, ſpied a woman holding up a child in her arms, upon which they made towards the veſſel, and with much difficulty took out the woman (whoſe name appears to be Heſter Wilſon) and two ſmall children; in a few minutes afterwards the veſſel ſunk. Mr Peters brought the woman and children to Beaumaris, where the humane people there clothed and fed them. The poor woman's account is as follows, viz. —That the ſloop was called the Good Intent, burthen about 60 or 70 tons, bound from Liverpool to Cork, with coals, rock ſalt, and earthen ware, the Captain and part-owner is an Iriſhman, his name John Allen; ſhe and her children were paſſengers; they ſailed from Liverpool the 21ſt ult. —When the ſloop was in diſtreſs the Captain put out his boat, and went with his crew, conſiſting of three men and a boy therein, and notwithſtanding her entreaties and ſhriekings, ſhe and her poor children (one of four and the other three years old) were loſt to the mercy of the waves. What adds to the inhumanity of theſe wretches, they took with them in the boat ſeveral of their own effects, ſuch as bureau, earthern ware, &c. yet refuſed to take the poor woman and her helpleſs infants. It is ſuppoſed that the ſloop was highly inſured, and that theſe miſcreants ſunk her on purpoſe. *Dumfries Journal.*

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, September 9.

"On Wedneſday laſt the 4th current, Lord Kames and Lord Braxfield opened the Circuit Court of Juſticiary at this place. Jean Craig, indicted for theft, and Margaret Elder, indicted for houſebreaking and theft, were, upon their petitions, baniſhed Scotland for life. The Court had no other buſineſs. It riſes this day, and proceeds to Inverneſs.

"On Saturday Lord Kames did Mr Maſſon the honour to viſit his ſchool, when the young ladies and gentlemen gave ſuch ſpecimens of their proficiency in French and Engliſh, as to obtain the higheſt approbation from his Lordſhip, who was pleaſed to obſerve, that the ſcholars were entirely freed from any provinciality of dialect, and did great credit to the attention and abilities of the maſter."

Extract of a letter from Cork, Sept. 2.

"A Portugueze veſſel, that arrived here laſt Saturday from Oporto, brings an account of having fallen in with the combined fleet on Sunday morning the 25th ult. amounting to 45 ſail, which appeared to be large ſhips, but not all of the line. They were met in lat. 45. long. 11. ſteering to the ſouthward, wind N. W. A French 74 gun ſhip, boarded the Portugueze, examined the papers, and purchaſed a quantity of fruit, which the crew were much in need of, and appeared to be very ſickly.

"Two gentlemen in this city, have received letters from different correſpondents at New-York, brought by the Pearl, Captain Carſon, one dated the 29th of July, the other the 1ſt of Auguſt, mentioning that a ceſſation of arms had been agreed upon in America.

"A gentleman who came in the laſt ſhip from New-York, informs us, that after a long and impartial trial, Captain Lippincot, of the Aſſociated Loyaliſts, was found guilty of the murder of Captain Huddy; and that the proceedings of the court-martial had been tranſmitted to the King. This deciſion gives real pleaſure to the friends of Captain Aſgill.

"One bag of new wheat was brought to our market laſt Saturday, and ſold for 26 s. 9 d."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, September 5.

"It is ſaid, that Mr Flood, having carried his point with the Engliſh cabinet, of obtaining a ſecurity of Ireland's rights, that will meet her utmoſt wiſhes, will ſpeedily return to Ireland, and will doubtleſs receive tributes of gratitude from his countrymen, adequate to his ſuperior abilities, and indefatigable attention to their public intereſts.

"His Excellency the Duke of Portland, though on the mending hand of his accident, is not yet ſufficiently recovered to give the wonted audiences at the Caſtle, but ſtill remains at the Park.

"The ſugars now landing on our Cuſtom-houſe quay, which came directly from Antigua, are of an excellent quality; and the ſales, it is ſaid, will turn out ſo advantageouſly, as to induce our merchants to extend their new Weſt-India trade."

Extract of a letter from Paris, received at Dublin by a patriotic Knight, a few days before he left that city.

"As to a peace, it is not ſo near as you expect; for, notwithſtanding all the graſconades with which your Engliſh newspapers are ſtuffed, little leſs than a carte blanche will do here, as our Americans have engaged, that if the ſuccour they have lately demanded arrives in time on the American coaſt, the Engliſh will be driven out of New-York before the 29th of October; and, as for your expectation of the interference of any of the powers of this continent in your behalf, it is an idle hope; there is not one of them that does not ſecretly rejoice at the humbling of Great-Britain, on account of her inſolence to all the world, in the days of her proſperity."

Extract of a letter from the Iſle Marike, Auguſt 28.

"For theſe eight days paſt, in every loch upon this wide coaſt, for about one hundred miles, we have had ſuch an amazing glut of herrings, that green ones out of the net ſell at ſixpence per thouſand, or barrel. If there was a ſufficiency of ſalt, they might have what numbers they pleaſe. So great is the ſhoal, that they agitate the water, and they are ſmelt at a conſiderable diſtance. In ſhort, the quantity is ſo great, and the ſalt ſo ſcarce, that they are obliged to uſe them as manure for their fields. For theſe three years paſt, there have been ſcarce any on our coaſt."

A correſpondent informs, that if the herrings were boiled in large kettles, or caldrons, and the oil ſkimmed off when the liquor is cold, it would yield conſiderable profit, nearly as much as curing the herrings.—This method is practiſed at Gottenburgh and other places in Sweden and Norway, where the herrings are plenty. A thouſand herrings may produce from eighteen pence to half a crown value in oil.

To the Printer of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SIR,

AS Mr Clark ſeems to throw ſome reflections upon you for publiſhing my letter, if you pleaſe to give place to the following lines you will very much oblige, your's &c.

To Mr JOHN CLARK, *Nicholſon's-ſtreet, Edinburgh.*

Dear Mr Clark,

HOW happy am I to meet you once more. I declare to you, Sir, till Saturday's paper appeared, I was afraid I ſhould never have the pleaſure of ſeeing your name in print again; and, let me tell you, Sir, it would prove no ſmall mortification to me to loſe ſo valuable a correſpondent. It is true, indeed, Sir, you did not particularly direct your letter to me; but yet I find myſelf ſo much concerned in it, that I cannot help doing myſelf the honour to give you an anſwer. I return you my hearty and ſincere thanks for the compliment you are pleaſed to pay me, when you ſay, that my letter is couched in a well-digeſted ſtile of irony, in order to make it cut the deeper. I hope you are not much cut, Sir;—pray, Have you bled much?—be careful of your wound, Mr Clark. But I cannot conceive how you can imagine that I have made an attack upon your character, when you muſt plainly ſee, that my intention was to vindicate my own, and that of others in the ſame line of life with me. But, in the name of wonder, how comes it about that you entertain any doubt concerning the reality of the ſignature? but, whether real or fictitious, you are to give yourſelf no trouble to be ſatisfied. You are very much in the right of it, Sir: It would be a pity for you to throw away your time in the ſearch of ſuch trifles, when you can employ it much better in regulating public affairs; as nature ſeems to have endowed you with every neceſſary qualification for that purpoſe; and, as for your readineſs to oblige your country in any thing of that nature, you have given the Public a convincing proof of that already: But, when you come to addreſs yourſelf to the Printer, as the perſon who had circulated ſuch inſidious inſinuations againſt you, in juſtice to that gentleman, I muſt free him from that imputation, as I can aſſure you, that he has publiſhed nothing but an exact copy of the letter which I ſent him. But, Mr Clark, you have certainly not paid proper attention to what you have read in my letter, or elſe your memory muſt be ſomewhat impaired. Pleaſe to look again, and you will find, that I never ſaid that you expreſsly called Recruiting Serjeants kidnappers and ſcoundrels. I only told you, that if the Public was to give credit to what you aſſerted, they would be looked upon as ſuch; and I ſee no reaſon I have to alter my opinion, for any thing you have ſaid ſince to the contrary. But, though it is not your intention, nor your buſineſs, to encounter the ſcurrilities of a Recruiting Serjeant, yet let me beg leave to tell you, that it is my firm belief, that a Recruiting Serjeant (though ever ſo far below the dignity of Mr Clark) has a right to defend himſelf when his character is attacked; and whether mine has been ſo or not, as well as every other perſon of my profeſſion, your own words will beſt determine. You ſay you have often admired the ingenuity of our Recruiting Serjeants, and believe that there is no ſpecies of deception which they have not practiſed to catch the ſimple and unwary, &c. Now, Sir, if you pleaſe to draw your attention from matters of greater conſequence, and attend me for a few minutes, I will endeavour to point out to you one evil which will naturally proceed from your eloquence. I dare ſay you will allow, Sir, that our news-papers are publiſhed with a view to inſtruct and entertain the Public; for all ranks of people are ſo ſenſible of this, that you will ſcarcely find a man among a hundred (eſpecially in our towns and cities) who does not either read the news himſelf, or, at leaſt, hear them read by others: And if we conſider how ready the lower claſs of people (from which we raiſe the moſt of our recruits) are to give credit to any thing that is inſerted in a public paper, it will not be unreaſonable to ſuppoſe, that they will avoid us as if we were infected with the plague, when they believe that there is no ſpecies of deception which we do not practiſe to impoſe upon them: And, indeed, how can they think otherwiſe, when they have it from the authority of a man who looks upon himſelf to be a perſon of ſo much conſequence, that he entertains ſome not very far diſtant hopes, that the very mention of his name in a news-paper is ſufficient to rectify public abuſes, and bring people to a proper ſenſe of their duty. But if Mr Clark had thought proper to have ſaid, *ſome* of our Recruiting Serjeants, the addition of that ſmall ſyllable might have prevented all this miſunderſtanding. Now, Sir, as I am drawing near the foot of the laſt page, which I intend to fill, of this ſheet of paper, I beg leave to bid you adieu: And, as you are pleaſed to hint, that you intend to trouble yourſelf no more upon this ſubject, I believe you are too much of a gentleman to break your word; and, for my part, I have too high an opinion of you not to follow your example. Beſides, there is another conſideration which, I believe, will induce me to terminate our correſpondence, (if you allow me to call it ſo.) However great a diſparity may be in our conditions, in ſome caſes, there is one thing in which we are pretty equal: You have had your two letters to the Printer, and I have had my two; you the laſt and I the laſt; and, perhaps, the Public will think that we are both fools for our trouble. Were there ever any two upon ſuch terms of equality! I love to be on even terms with a gentleman. Farewell, Mr Clark. Adieu for ever.

ARCH. M'LAURIN.

Dundee, Sept. 10.

1782. Sept. 26th

An Old Freeholder's FIFTH LETTER, *to the* ANNEXENERS *of* FREEHOLDERS *of* SCOTLAND, *will appear in our next.*

Several other Correſpondents favours are delayed for want of room.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

Agnes Caverhill merchant in Jedburgh, and Archibald Caverhill her ſon.
Alexander Oliphant tenant in Nether Huſe.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 10. Aurora, Gavin, from Hamburgh, with ballaſt.
Mary, Taylor, from Whitby, with ditto.
Anna Avit, from ditto, with ditto.
Kayerina, Sibbald, from Hamburgh, with ditto.

SOUND SHIPPING.

ARRIVED AND REMAIN,

Aug. 26 Janet of Leith, Currie, from Petersburgh, for Leith, flax, &c
James and Mary of Aberdeen, Ray, from Koningsbergh, for London, with goods.
Betſy and Barbara of Leith, Wiſhart, from Petersburgh, for Leith, with flax and iron.

ELSINORE, Aug. 27.—Wind S. W. WALTER WOOD.

SEALOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Sept. 10. Jean, Bell, from Leith, for Glaſgow, with ſundries.
Nelly, Bachrpt from Leith, with grain.
Charles, Twizell, from Lynn, with ditto.
Erſkine, Robertſon, from Alloa, with ſundries.

SAILED,

9. Eliſabeth, Caſſie, for Borrowſtounneſs, in ballaſt.

ROSIN.

TO be SOLD by public roup, at the Warehouſes of ALLAN, STEUART, and CO. Leith, upon Tueſday the 24th current, at twelve o'clock noon, about Eight Tons of YELLOW ROSIN.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from Gameſtoun, in the parish of Gifford, East Lothian, in the night betwixt Sunday and Monday laſt,

A BLACK MARE, about 12 or 14 years old,

with a hell in her forehead, her back hurt in ſeveral places with the ſaddle, but all whole but one on the near ſide, and a ſmall lump on the far ſide, which is hardly diſcernible, unleſs felt; a ſhort tail, with a ſmall pickle of the hair long on each ſide of it. None of her feet are white.—Whoever will give information to Mr Joſiah Hay, tenant in Gameſtoun, near Yeſter, ſo as ſhe may be recovered, ſhall be handſomely rewarded. And if ſhe is found in the cuſtody of any perſon after this public notice, they will be proſecuted as the law directs.

A HORSE STOLEN.

THERE was STOLEN on Tueſday the 3d of September current, betwixt the hours of one and two o'clock in the morning, from Mill-know, in the parish of Eccles, and ſhire of Berwick, an IRON-GRAY COLT, riſing three years old, with a ſhort ſquare rump, and a ſhort thick mane. Both the tail and mane are very black; and his head appears darker than his body, with the mark of a horſe ſhoe in the face, which appears rather whiter than the reſt of his head. He is about 14 hands high, and had ſhoes on all his feet; was ſeen at Soultray toll-bar on the day he was ſtolen, in the cuſtody of a big man of a black complexion, and a brown coat, of a very ſuſpicious appearance; and was alſo ſeen at the Weſt Port, Edinburgh, on Friday night at five o'clock. Had on his head when taken away, a cart bridle; is ſuppoſed to have gone to the north country, either to Falkirk Tryſt or Perth.

Whoever can give any information of him to the owner at Mill-Know, or to James Hay ſtabler in the Graſs-market, Edinburgh, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

Preſervation of Game.

MR LITTLE, being deſirous to preſerve the Game upon his eſtates of Libberton and Orchardhead, hopes that no perſon will ſhoot or kill game thereon, without leave from the proprietor.

All poachers and unqualified perſons will be proſecuted according to law. Not to be repeated.

CALEDONIAN HUNT.

THE ANNUAL MEETING is fixed for Monday the 14th day of October, at KELSO, to continue for a fortnight.

To be run for over Caverton Edge, upon Friday the 25th of October, a PLATE of FIFTY GUINEAS value, given by the Hunt. They muſt be actual Hunters, and hunted laſt ſeaſon, and, *bona fide*, the property of members belonging to the Hunt. They are to run one four-mile heat, and carry twelve ſtone. Three hunters to ſtart, or no race. The Preſes, Treaſurer, and Council to be judges.

ARCH. DOUGLAS, Eſq; of Douglas, Preſes.
SIR ALEX. DON, Bart. Treaſurer.
SIR JOHN SCOTT, Bart. } Counſellors.
COLONEL WEMYSS, } Counſellors.
CAPTAIN JOHN NISBET, } Counſellors.

WILLIAM HAGGART Sec.

COUNTY of LINLITHGOW.

INTIMATION is hereby given, That the Michaelmas meeting of Freeholders of the ſaid county will be held at Linlithgow upon Thurſday the 3d day of October next, and that Thomas Sharp, Eſq; of Houſton, has lodged a claim to be inrolled.

The Juſtices of the Peace, Commiſſioners of Supply, and Heritors of the ſaid county, are deſired to meet ſaid day and place, to take under conſideration the propriety of eſtabliſhing a militia in Scotland, when there will be laid before them a ſketch of a bill, with obſervations thereon, drawn up by a Committee of Noblemen and Gentlemen lately met at Edinburgh; alſo another bill which was preſented to Parliament laſt ſeſſion by the Right Hon. the Marquis of Graham.—There will alſo be ſubmitted to the conſideration of the Meeting two letters, one containing minutes of the Landholders of moſt of the counties of Scotland, relative to freehold qualifications; and the other minutes of two general meetings of the committees of counties held in Auguſt laſt, relative to the diſtillery.——Both letters, with copies of the bills reſpecting the militia, are lodged in the Sheriff-clerk's office for inſpection of all concerned.

To the Proprietor of PETTON'S NERVOUS CORDIAL DROPS.

I WAS ſeized by the Influenza about the beginning of ſummer, and continued long badly. I had recourſe to the beſt advice, but found myſelf no better. I was for two months in ſo reduced a ſituation with faintings, ſickneſs, and other languid complaints, that my life was deſpaired of, being thought in a ſtate of conſumption.—At length, being adviſed to try Petton's Nervous Drops as a reſtorative, I took firſt a doſe of the true Daffy's Elixir, and then the Nervous Drops, according to the directions; and, by the time that I had made uſe of one bottle and a half of the above drops, found myſelf, from a moſt pitiable condition, reſtored to my health and ſtrength, inſomuch that I am now able to work for the ſupport of my family.—The above I wiſh to be made public for the good of others.

(Signed) JOHN HORSBURGH,
Shoemaker, in Nicholſon's Park.

Petton's much-famed Nervous Cordial Drops.

To all afflicted with Nervous and Wealky Complaints.

THESE Drops are a moſt innocent preparation of the fineſt Caſtor.—Caſtor is uſually given by the moſt knowing for raiſing and compoſing the ſpirits; but nothing like this elegant preparation of Caſtor has ever appeared in this country, as it not only preſently ſtrengthens the ſtomach and whole body, but gives a firmneſs to the conſtitution. The maker has had many acknowledgments of nervous conſumptions, palſies, and all paralytic diſorders, convulſion fits, epilepſies, rheumatiſms, with many other lamentable diſeaſes, being perfectly cured by this valuable and nourishing cordial, which, for ſafety, may be given to the youngeſt infant.——In bottles at 6s. and 3s. each.

CHEMICAL or PECTORAL DROPS, being a ſpeedy cure for coughs, colds, chincoughs, aſthmas, conſumptions, phthiſes, wheezing, ſhortneſs of breath, and all ſorts of conſumptions. They have long had a great demand for being as reſtorative as aſſes milk, but much more healing and powerful. They may alſo be uſed with great advantage along with aſſes milk, as their effects are ſo quick. They carry off a cold in young or old in two or three times uſing.—In bottles at 2s. and 1s.

An uncommonly fine ſort of DAFFY'S ELIXIR, which has been long preferred by able judges to any other kind, ſold ſix hundred thouſand for ſtomach and family complaints, [illegible] bottles at 1s. 6d. and 1 ſhilling each.

The above has been long [illegible] the undermentioned Mrs YATE, who will [illegible] to particulars.

They are ſold by C. Watſon, at her ſhop, Lawn-market; A. Smith bookſeller, Dundee; William Ritchie merchant, Arbroath; D. Hubbard bookſeller, Montroſe; Mrs Thomſon bookſeller, Aberdeen; Peter Hood bookſeller, Inverneſs; Alex. Smart bookſeller, Dunbar; Thomas Muirhead bookſeller, Carliſle; and Alexander Nicſet bookſeller, Berwick; and William Watſon book-binder, Greenlaw.

GREENOCK, SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

Betty, Lamonte, from Carlisle, with goods.
7. Lucy, Ward, from Liverpool, with ditto.
Glasgow, Slater, from Ulverstone, with ditto.
Jenny, Paul, from Liverpool, with ditto.
8. Hamilton, Alexander, from ditto, in ballast.
Lady Harriet, Hunter, from Londonderry, ditto.
May, M'Kenzie, from Liverpool, with bricks.
Shawfield, Black, from ditto, with timber.
Matty, Thomson, from Dumfries, with meal.
Jane, Gilkinson, from Irvine, in ballast.
Jean, Hute, from Conway, with timber.

SAILED.

7. Ann, Wilson, for Newfoundland, with goods.
Bell, Crawford, for ditto, with ditto.
8. Adventure, Aitkens, for Dublin, with ditto.

GAME, &c.

THE EARL OF DUNMORE being desirous of preserving the Game over his estates in Stirling Shire, as well as protecting his tenants standing corns in this late harvest, from the abuse of indiscreet sportsmen, entreats that no Gentleman will hunt or shoot upon any of the Earl's estates of Dunmore Park, Plean, Powhouse, or Lethem, without a written licence, which the game-keepers will strictly attend to. As to poachers, the most effectual measures will be taken for their discovery and prosecution with rigour; especially as the Earl finds that his estates in the parish of St Ninians in particular, has been very much over-run with these intruders, during his absence abroad.

A MEETING OF THE COUNTY OF AYR.

THE Convener of the County of Ayr having received from a Committee of a number of Noblemen and Gentlemen met at Edinburgh, the sketch of a Bill for the better ordering the Fencibles in Scotland, it is hereby requested, that the Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Proprietors of land in this county, will meet at Ayr on Tuesday the 17th day of this month, in order to take this very important matter under their consideration.

THE Trustee for the Creditors of the deceased Mr ROBERT FLEMING Printer, having now made up a state of Mr Fleming's affairs, requests a meeting of his Creditors in the Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Wednesday the 18th curt. at one o'clock, to lay this state before them, that they may concert proper measures for the payment of Mr Fleming's debts.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of the deceased WILLIAM MOFFAT, Writer in Edinburgh, are desired immediately to give in notes of their debts to John Peat writer in Edinburgh, specifying the amount of the same, and how they are constituted.—The House lately possessed by Mr Moffat, at the head of the Old Assembly close, fronting the High street, and consisting of six rooms and a kitchen, will be let either furnished or unfurnished, from Martinmas to Whitsunday next. For particulars apply to Mr Peat.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

MESS. JAMES ROBERTSON and CO. Merchants in Portsoy, having some time ago made offer of a composition, at the rate of 6 s. 8 d. per pound, to the trustees for their creditors, and to several of the creditors themselves, in payment of their debts,—the trustees request the whole creditors, or their doers properly authorised, to meet in the house of William King vintner in Banff, on Monday the 30th September 1782, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in order to take under their consideration the proposal from Mess. Robertson and Co. and to determine whether to continue the administration of their estate under the trustees named in the act of vestiture, or accept of the composition on the terms offered by Mess. Robertson and Co.

A LODGING TO LET.

To be LET, and entered to immediately, or at Martinmas first,

THAT large commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, lying within the precincts of the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, known by the name of *Napier's Lodging*, with the garden at the back of the same, and offices thereto belonging. The lodging is genteel, and fit to accommodate a large family. The rooms were lately painted, and the whole was last set at 20 l. Sterling, and will be put in sufficient repair at the time of entry.

For particulars, application may be made to Edward Bruce writer to the signet, Queen's Street, New Edinburgh, who has power to let the subjects; and they will be shown by Charles Steedman wright, foot of the Canongate.

SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLESHIRE, AND PRICES REDUCED *since* LAST EXPOSED.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Glasgow, upon Wednesday the 18th day of September current, between the hours of twelve mid-day and one in the afternoon, in the LOTS after mentioned:

LOT I. The Lands of DRUMFIN, GARTNAGRENACH, DAILL, and CRAIGLASS, lying in the parish of Knapdale.

LOT II. The Lands of the TWO KIRNANS, KINLOCHLEAN, FERNOCH, CARRAN, ACHALICK, ACHADAHARIE, DARINERINOCH, DARINACARDOCH, and LAGG.—Also, the Lands of KILMICHAEL, and the Lands of BALIMORE, and Salmon Fishing belonging thereto on the water of Add. The Lands of SUCCOTH and LETTERNAMOLT, with the Superiority of the Lands of GLASVAR, BARMUELLOCH, and ARILOCHSHENOCH, all lying in the parish of Kilmichael of Glasrie. The superiority and property lands of this lot holding immediately of the Crown, afford a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament.

The lands are of great extent; from their situation very capable of improvement; and the woods upon them, which are in a thriving condition, of considerable value. The lands hold partly of the Crown, and partly of subjects superior.

The conditions of sale, and writings, will be shown by Allan Macdougall writer to the signet, Edinburgh; to whom, or to Peter Murdoch, Esq; merchant in Glasgow, those intending to become purchasers, and who are desirous of further information, may apply.

At London—for Leith and Borrowstounness, THE UNITY,

JAMES GRINDLAY Commander,

Is now lying at Hawley's Wharf, near the Hermitage Bridge, taking in goods for Leith and Borrowstounness, and will sail with the first convoy.

Letters addressed to the Master, at the Edinburgh Coffeehouse, No. 1. Swithing's Alley, will be attended to; or Mess. Hawley and Down for the master.

NEUTRAL SHIP for St THOMAS.

THE DANISH SNOW CHRISTIAN and KAREN, Andreas Anderson master, is now taking on board goods at Greenock, for the *Danish* Island of St Thomas, and is expected to be clear to sail about the 1st October. Such as are inclined to embrace the present productive of durable opportunity of transporting Spanish ships of war from that island, are requested to apply immediately to Hamilton, Maciver, and Co. merchants in Greenock, or to Martin and Kerr merchants in Leith.

The Christian and Karen is a stout vessel, and completely manned with Danish seamen.

DIVISION OF DUNSE COMMON.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Court of Session for division of the Common of Dunse, in the county of Berwick, propose to meet in the house of Mrs Weir vintner in Dunse, upon Thursday the 3d of October next, at eleven o'clock forenoon, to receive any further proof that may be brought in that process: And they request, that the heritors who have a right of pasturage in the Common for part of their estates only, may, between and that time, divide the valued rent of their lands, having such right from the valued rent of their lands, that have no such right thereon; so that the Surveyor may then be directed to lay off the several shares.

TO be LET, and entered into at the separation of the current crop,

The MAINS of AUCHINDINNY, presently possessed by Francis Oliphant, for such a number of years as shall be agreed on.

Any persons inclining to take a tack of the said farm, may send their proposals to Captain Inglis, the proprietor, at Auchindinny, or to David Forbes writer in Edinburgh; and they may rest assured, that their offers shall be kept secret, unless their terms are accepted.

FIR WOOD OF GLENMORE TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD by private contract, the Duke of Gordon's FIR WOOD of GLENMORE, in the county of Inverness, North Britain. This wood is very extensive and full grown, containing above a hundred thousand trees, many of which are of quality and size fit for the royal navy. It is very conveniently situated, by having a sufficiency of water not only for every preparatory purpose of manufacture, but also for floating the timber by the river Spey to the sea-port of Garmouth, in the Moray Frith. The privilege of erecting saw mills, and every other accommodation the purchaser may require will be given. John Steuart forrester in Glenmore will show the wood; and those inclining to purchase, are desired to transmit their proposals, addressed to the Duke of Gordon, at Gordon Castle, by Fochabers, before the first of October next.

SALMON FISHINGS TO LET.

TO be LET, for such number of years as can be agreed on, either by private bargain, or by public roup, at Kessack, upon Tuesday the 24th of September current,

The STELL FISHING of KESSACK, with the Corf-house upon the shore of Kessack; As also, the STELL FISHINGS of LETTOCH and CULMORN, all upon the Frith of Kessack. Persons intending to take the premisses may correspond with Sir Hector Mackenzie of Gairlock, Baronet, at Cononside, by Bewly; or with Colin Mackenzie, writer in Dingwall. Offers not accepted shall not be divulged.

SALMON FISHINGS OF SPEY TO LET.

TO be LET for such a term of years as can be agreed on, commencing with next season 1783, The Duke of Gordon's whole SALMON FISHINGS in the river Spey, and upon the sea coasts adjacent thereto; including those Fishings in the river lately acquired by his Grace from the Earl of Fife. Those who incline to take a lease of the premisses, are desired to transmit their proposals, addressed to the Duke of Gordon at Gordon Castle, by Fochabers, before the first of October next.

SALE OF LANDS IN ROXBURGH SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, on Tuesday the 24th of September curt. betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon, within the house of Michael Stephenson vintner in Hawick,

The Lands of MUIRMAW, now called LEES, lying in the parish of Wilton, and shire of Roxburgh. The lands are mostly inclosed and subdivided with thorn hedges, and contain plenty of marle, some natural and planted wood. There is a good dwelling-house upon the lands, which has been lately built, with proper office-houses; and two outsteads for tenants.

If no purchaser appears for the whole, the lands will be sold in different lots.

The conditions of sale, progress of writs, and rental of the lands, may be seen in the hands of Thomas Usher writer in Hawick; and John Scott at Lees will show the lands.

JUDICIAL SALE,

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Parliament-house at Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 20th day of November next, between the hours of four and five o'clock in the afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The Two Sixteenth Parts of the Lands of RADERNY, and that Part of the Lands of NETHER RADERNY, which pertained to the deceased John Mason feuer there, lying in the parish of Cameron, and shire of Fife. These Lands contain about 80 Scots acres, are all arable and inclosed. There is a very neat new house, with offices, upon the estate, which being in the neighbourhood of coal and lime, and in a central part of the country, within three miles of the towns of Cupar, St Andrews, Ely, and Pittenweem, may be highly improven at little expence, and is a convenient situation for a family. The upset price to be 520 l. 13 s. Sterling.

The articles of roup, with a plan and measurement of the lands, to be seen in the office of George Kirkpatrick, depute-clerk of Session, and in the hands of William Bethune writer in Edinburgh, who will inform as to further particulars.

JUDICIAL SALE, BY ADJOURNMENT.

Upset Prices Reduced. L. 4060 Sterling.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, upon Tuesday the 26th day of November next, betwixt the hours of four and eight afternoon, within the Parliament House,

The Remaining SUBJECTS belonging to GEORGE CHALMERS of Pittencrieff, as more fully described in former advertisements.

LOT I.

The LANDS of LUSCAR, CLUNE, and GOWKHALL formerly separate estates, the proven rent of which is 416 l. 12 s. 6 d. with seven small inclosures, partly feus, containing about 93 acres of the lands of Blackburn of Pittencrieff, in order to square the marches of both estates, and to hold blench of the proprietor of Pittencrieff, the free rent of which is 108 l. 17 s. 6 d. making together 525 l. 10 s. (but exclusive of the collieries and iron-stone, except as and under the conditions mentioned for Lot III.) the former proven value of which was, L. 11861 0 0

A Parcel of grown Wood hedge-rows, and about sixty acres of plantations, nineteen years old, valued three years ago, including the land which they occupy, at 1757 0 0

Former upset-price of Lot I. L. 13318 0 0
To be exposed now at the reduced price of L. 12000 0 0

LOT II.

The LANDS and Barony of PITTENCRIEFF, other than the ninety-three acres, contained in the above Lot, with various acres, houses, yards, mills, and feu-duties in and about the town and Abbey of Dunfermline; proven free rent (exclusive of the collieries and iron-stone, in a small part of the lands, and under the conditions mentioned for Lot III.) about 989 l. 8 s. 2 d. of which for mills, houses, and yards 177 l. and were formerly valued together at L. 19924 9 7
Constabulary and Bailie-house in the Abbey of Dunfermline, with a large area, valued at, 150 16 0
Grounds for building and feuing, valued at 1040 0 0
Wood upon this lot valued about three years ago at 831 10 4
Privilege of purchasing teinds of 'hack-acres, 5 14 7

Former upset-price of Lot II. L. 21951 14 6
To be exposed to sale now at the reduced price of L. 20200 0 0

The great beauty and conveniencies of these two estates, lying in the vicinity of Dunfermline, are well known; and a considerable advance of rents may be expected, how soon the collieries are set properly a-going. There is no value put upon a substantial convenient mansion-house on Pittencrieff, nor on a complete set of new elegant office-houses, pigeon-house, and fruit-wall, which have lately cost above 1200 l. nor on the reserved coal and iron-stone in about 230 acres of the lands. The estate of Luscar has a separate freehold qualification, on which the proprietor is inrolled, and the valued rent of Pittencrieff is nearly equal to three qualifications. The land-tax, and other consequential burdens are remarkably low on both estates.

LOT III.

The whole COAL and IRON-STONE under the lands contained in the above two lots, and the Coals under the lands of Wester Baldridge, (excepting 30 fathoms under and around the mansion-house thereof, and excepting the coal and iron-stone in about 230 acres round the house of Pittencrief, as delineated on the plan of the estates; and also excepting 10 acres round the house of Clune, and acres round the mansion house of Luscar, as by the feu charter thereof; and also excepting the coals under the lands of Mounthooly, which belong to Robert Welwood of Garvock, Esq;) with all the usual privileges as to working, colliers-houses, roads, levels, and assignment to all contracts for the same, and sales of coals, as more fully contained in former advertisements, and the articles of sale.

Also, with the Harbour of Bruceshaven, Coal folds, Warehouses, and other Buildings, the adjoining Farm of WESTER ROSYTH, containing about 64 Scots acres; the proven rental of which farm, free of all deductions and of land tax, is 64 l. 13 s. 7 d. together with the benefit of the tack of Windylaw, of which there are 26 years to run, and of the minister of Inverkeithing's glebe during his incumbency; both adjoining to Wester Rosyth.

The proven value of this Lot is,

The collieries and iron stone, L. 5000 0 0
Farm of Wester Rosyth, 1422 18 10
Windylaw and glebe leases, 100 0 0

Together, and at which it was formerly set up, L. 6522 18 10
To be exposed to sale now at the reduced price of L. 5800 0 0

These collieries are known to contain inexhaustible quantities of different kinds of coal, of the best qualities, and as more particularly described in former advertisements. They can be wrought for the most part by a level, which has been carried up at a very great expence, and can have a convenient waggon-way made for transporting them to sea. The surface of the coal-grounds, including the estate of Wester Baldrige, and some large feus, is 1000 acres or thereabouts. There is 18 feet water at ordinary spring tides in the harbour, and the depth may be increased by extending the pier, which has stone quarries just by it.

LOT IV.

The following PARCELS of the Lands of HERMITAGE, in the parish of South Leith, viz.

1. Robert Watt's late Feu, consisting of about 3 acres 26 falls, and on which there are several new houses built; gross rent 23 l. 14 s. 9 d.; feu-duty to the Trinity Hospital, valuing barley at 12 s. 6 d. per boll, 5 l. 1 s. 3 d.; free rent 18 l. 13 s. 5 d.
Proven value of this parcel, and at which it was set up formerly, L. 280
To be exposed now at the reduced price of 250

2. James Alison's late Feu, a Garden, with a large new house thereon, containing about 4 acres, 1 rood, 6½ falls; gross rent 34 l. 10 s. 2 d.; feu-duty, converting the barley as above, 7 l. 7 s. 3 d. free rent 27 l. 2 s. 10 d.
The proven value, and at which it was set up formerly, 420
To be exposed now at the reduced price of 365

3. William Wright's feu, a nursery containing five acres; gross rent 26 l. 5 s.; feu-duty 5 l. 12 s. 1 d.; free rent 20 l. 12 s. 11 d.
Proven value at which it was set up formerly, 350
To be exposed now at the reduced price of 310
N. B. There is a very copious spring of water in the center of this lot.

4. Robert Wilson's feu, with houses thereon, containing four acres; gross rent 22 l.; feu-duty 4 l. 13 s. 11 d.; free rent 17 l. 6 s.
Proven value, and at which it was set up formerly, 376
To be exposed now at the reduced price of 335

5. Peter Stephen's late feu, and a house thereon, (which lets at 41 l.) containing four acres; gross rent 22 l.; feu-duty for two of the acres to the Earl of Moray, 6 d. sterling, and to the hospital 4 l. 13 s. 5 d.; free rent 17 l. 6 s.
Proven value, and at which it was set up formerly, 285
To be exposed now at the reduced price of 240

A mutual high wall with Hawkhill is the south march of the two last feus.

LOT V.

A TACK of the Farm of HILTON, in the barony of Rosyth and county of Fife, for 85 years after Martinmas 1782, for which there is payable, over and above the rent to the Earl of Hopeton the proprietor, 35 l. annually to Mr Chalmers, by the obligation of Mess. Abraham Newton of Currichill, and John Newton his eldest son, possessors of the farm.

Proven value, and at which it was set up formerly, 230
To be exposed now at the reduced price of 170

LOT VI.

A TACK of the Lands and Estate of BANTASKINE, lying in the parish of Falkirk and shire of Stirling, of which there are nine years to run after Martinmas 1784; and there is a considerable over rent by subsetting. The proprietor is also obliged to pay to the tenant, at the expiration of the lease, for the inclosing and subdividing the whole lands, which, excepting a few acres round the mansion-house, has been all done during the currency of the tack; and also to pay for a new steading of houses, and a proportion of some plantations, as all these may be valued at the expiration of the said lease.

This lot was formerly set up at L. 400
To be exposed now, in respect the lease is shorter, and the rent of the lands has fallen, at the reduced price of 300

The title-deeds, rentals, and plans of the estates, with the articles and conditions of sale, will be seen in the hands of Mess. John Callander depute-clerk of session, and William Anderson clerk to the signet.

Adam Paterson overseer upon the estate at Dunfermline, will show the premisses in Fifeshire; and Alexander Marr, gardener on the south side of Leith Links, those at Hermitage.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by judicial roup, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time, upon Monday the 25th day of November next, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

The ACRES of LAND, extending to Seven and a Half, or thereby, lying within the liberty of the burgh of Renfrew, being part of the unentailed subjects which belonged to the deceased James Campbell of Blythswood, Esq; which, for a tack of nineteen years, are proven to be well worth 2 l. 5 s. per acre, and which, for the seven acres and a half, amounts to 161 l. 17 s. 6 d. The proven value and upset price is 388 l. 6 s. 3 d.

Some of these acres are presently let at no less than 4 l. 19 s. per acre; and although they are proven to be worth only 161 l. 17 s. 6 d. of yearly rent in whole, for a nineteen year's tack, yet, by the proof, it appears, that to let them separately, or by acres, they might bring a higher rent; and accordingly they do actually yield at present 23 l. 12 s. 6 d. of yearly rent.

By adjournment, at same time to be sold,

The HOUSES and YARDS at CLAYSLOP, which belonged to the said deceased James Campbell, the upset price of which was formerly 161 l. sterling, but now lowered to 60 l.

The title-deeds of the whole, with the articles and conditions of roup, are to be seen in the hands of Mr John Calendar one of the depute-clerks of session, or George Clapperton writer in Edinburgh; and persons wanting information as to further particulars will please apply to the said George Clapperton.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and sold at their Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.——The price as follows: *viz.* 46 *s.* 6*d. per annum*, when sent by post; 40 *s.* 6 *d.* when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37 *s.* 6 *d.* when called for at, the Printing-house; and a single paper 3 *d.*